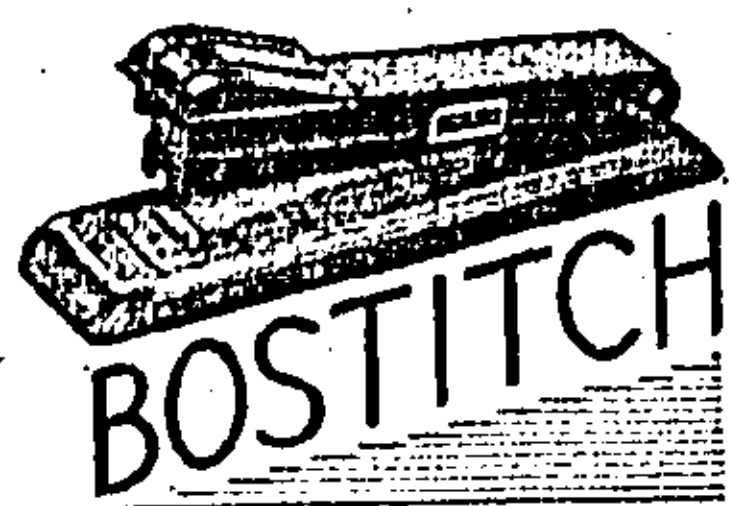


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Hongkong Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1948.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light or moderate East to Southeast winds at first, becoming moderate Northeast later; fair or fine, with isolated showers.
1 p.m. Observations: Barometric pressure, 1015.0 mbs., 29.97 in. Temperature, 80.3 deg. F. Dew point, 75 deg. F. Relative humidity, 67. Wind direction, West-South-West. Wind force, 5 knots. Low water 3 ft. 1 in. at 5:35 p.m. High water: 7 ft. 3 in. at 11:45 p.m.

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Plot To Overthrow Govt.

SIAMESE OFFICERS ARRESTED

Bangkok, Oct. 4. — The Government of Siam claimed on Monday a week-end arrest of some 80 army officers had nipped a plot to overthrow the regime of Marshal Phibun Songgram.

Thirty officers of the Army General Staff were among those arrested. Orders went out to the provinces on Monday to arrest still more army leaders. All troop movement within Siam was ordered halted.

As a result of the attempted coup, the Premier was reported planning to make several changes to strengthen the Government he seized last November. In a coup, his cabinet has been in almost constant session since Friday.

A communique said the plotters had planned to surround the Premier's residence on Friday night during the marriage of an army general and seize high ranking Government officials present.

ROUND-UP STARTS

Information of the plot, the Government began a round-up of suspects on Thursday. On Friday night, the Ministry of Defence was surrounded by police and 20 alleged plotters, mostly army colonels armed with sten guns, were arrested.

Marshal Phibun said the plot was an attempt by military elements who worked with the Free Thai movement during the war to re-instate Pridi Phanomyong, an elder statesman and war-time Chief of Free Thai, who fled from Siam when Phibun took over last year.

Another motive for the attempted coup, the Premier said, was an effort to break up the trial of three men accused in the mysterious death of the late King.

Among those arrested over the weekend were Arthakitt Kamchorn, brother of Pridi, a former Minister to Sweden and Russia and once served as Siam's Foreign Minister. Another arrested was Lieutenant General Sinard Yotharak, former Minister of defence.

Marshal Phibun said no state of emergency would be declared.

Associated Press.

Soviets Not Blockading Berlin Says Vyshinsky

OPPOSES UNITED NATIONS DEBATE

Paris, Oct. 4. — Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, told the Security Council that he had no legal right to debate the question of Berlin, where, he said, there was "no blockade."

He was opening the debate on the Western Powers' complaint that the Soviet blockade of Berlin is a threat to peace.

Berlin was a part of the German issue in general, he said, and the only way under the Charter was to settle by means of the Council of Foreign Ministers. The powers must respect their own signatures of international treaties.

The Soviet Government had offered to supply coal and food to the Western Sectors — therefore, no blockade existed, Mr Vyshinsky contended.

"All rumours about bad conditions in Berlin are spread with the object of deepening fear and war hysteria," he said. He rose and calmly raised his objections as soon as the President put the agenda up for adoption.

This was an hour after the meeting opened, the earlier time being spent in argument over translation procedure as a result of the President put the agenda up for adoption.

As soon as the President put the agenda up for adoption, Mr Vyshinsky calmly raised his hand and began reading his objections. He declared that the three-power complaint to the Security Council was "devoid of any ground" and added that it was not within the competence of the Council to discuss it.

Mr Vyshinsky declared that any attempt to separate Berlin from the whole German problem would be "artificial" and a direct violation of Article 107.

This Article says: "Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second world war has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized by the Council, that war by the governments having responsibility for such action."

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS

Mr Vyshinsky argued that the whole question of Germany was governed by international treaties and, therefore, should be settled by the four occupying powers.

"The control of Germany, including the situation in Berlin, can only be settled by direct negotiations between the four powers," he said.

Warning up gradually, and with his usual eloquent gestures, Mr Vyshinsky said that any attempt to bring this question into the United Nations would be an "overt violation of the Charter" and of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. He said that Britain, France and the United States had all the legal means at their disposal for dealing with this problem.

Mr Vyshinsky said: "No blockade exists in Berlin."

Referring to the latest Russian note which asks for a conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers, he added: "Is it not strange that when action is required by this body, it finds itself 'frozen out'?" No "blockade" existed because the Soviet Government had offered to supply food and coal to the Western Sectors.

"All rumours about bad conditions in Berlin are spread with the object of deepening fear and war hysteria," he added.

"LUDICROUS" CHARGE

Mr Vyshinsky rejected categorically the Allied charge that the Russian authorities in Berlin had encouraged the recent Communist action in the German capital.

He called this charge "ludicrous" and concluded his statement with the words: "And for these reasons the Government of the USSR objects to including this item on the agenda."

Belgium's Mr. Fernand Van Logenhove, who followed Mr Vyshinsky, said that the Russian objections were out of order, because the Council was not discussing whether or not it was competent to deal with the Berlin issue.

All it had to decide was whether the item should go on the agenda.

Becoming more and more heated, Mr Vyshinsky declared: "I am not out of order, I am not dealing



M. VYSHINSKY

Atomic Bomb Control Challenge To Russia

Paris, Oct. 4. — Mr Warren Austin of the United States challenged Russia on Monday to say whether she is ready to agree on effective international control of atomic energy.

He opened, in the Political Committee of the United Nations Assembly, the Western powers, drive to answer Russia's latest switch in tactics in the atomic debate before the Committee.

Mr Austin said he hoped the time for throwing "old tomato cans and dead cats" in the Committee was over. He added he hoped the delegates could get down to real work.

His answer to violent attacks by Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet delegate, and Dmitri Z. Manuilsky, Soviet-Ukrainian delegate, was that he would try to do nothing to make the Committee's job harder.

Mr Vyshinsky, Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister, started the Committee on Saturday by proposing a resolution calling for the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to continue work. He also proposed that the assembly call for a treaty banning atomic weapons and a second treaty establishing effective controls, both to take effect at the same time.

WHAT IS MEANING?

Previously Russia has demanded the ban come first with controls to be worked out later.

Mr Austin asked Russia what was meant by "effective" control mentioned in the Soviet resolution. The United States and the majority of the Atomic Commission wanted effective controls; if both meant the same the United Nations task is simple, he said.

Mr Austin asked: "what do they mean by effective control? Their debate indicates on the contrary that they are not ready for effective international control. They still adhere to nationalism. There is a chasm that must be bridged in their debate and their resolution."

He said the United States "will go a long way to get unanimity, but the Russians had indicated they will not accept a Canadian resolution endorsing the majority report of the United Nations Commission, or a Syrian proposal that the Commission continue work on the basis of that report."

In this case, he said, the United States felt the Syrian move would only increase the differences between Russia and the Western powers.

Mr Austin, who called for adoption of the Canadian resolution, made it clear the United States

was some faint boeing when Mr Alexander finished speaking.

The Defence Minister said that the world would judge by the response to the recruiting campaign "whether the manhood and womanhood of Britain are the true heirs of those who, throughout our history, sacrificed to defend the right and to maintain our freedom and common justice."

He continued: "Our country waits for your response. The nations of Western Europe attend your answer. The Dominions of the Commonwealth—new and old alike—our American cousins, all wonder whether the Lion is sick or merely sleeping after the exertions which brought victory."

SPEAKING FOR WORLD

Mr Alexander continued: "I speak to the world, for what we do here, what responses our men and women make, is no mere concern of Britain."

"Our country has laboured for peace sincerely, and will continue to do so unflinchingly, but the events of the last 20 months have proven that the issue today is whether the heart of the free world beats strongly yet, whether this much-tried country has still the strength to stand foremost to any attack upon human freedom."

Referring to the conference of the Western Union Defence Ministers which he attended in Paris last week, Mr Alexander said: "It was plain to me that in building up the resources of the Western Union, the greatest help and encouragement we could give to our friends and Allies would lie in a practical demonstration of our own will to be strong both economically and in defence."—Reuter

My! Quite A Family

London, Oct. 4. — A cinema manager offered free tickets to the biggest family in Battersea, a London borough.

William Merryweather, 78 year old night watchman, wrote in that he had the biggest.

One hundred and one children, grand-children, great grand-children and in-laws.

Mr Merryweather took tonight off from his job and chaperoned 63 relatives at the films.—Associated Press.

RICE SEIZED BY INSURGENTS

Rangoon, Oct. 4.—Insurgents in upper Burma have captured large stocks of rice, a Government communique said on Monday. It said several Government warehouses were seized by the insurgents near Monywa.

Troops were rushed to deal with the situation. In the midwestern Pakokku district, Government forces battled rebels encamped at Kyemya village. The village was burned and the insurgents fled after their leader was killed.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

More Soviet Propaganda

DURING the weekend Russia has made two proposals, both suggesting change of policy, which, coming from anywhere, else would be regarded as highly significant. Coming from Russia, at this time, they are dubbed as propaganda kites. Nevertheless, in the interests of world peace, the demand study. The first move came from Mr Vyshinsky on Saturday, who, before the General Assembly of the United Nations, indicated that Russia was willing to make a new approach to the question of the atomic bomb. Instead of immediate scrapping of existing bombs (by whichever countries held them) and thereafter international control, the Soviets were prepared to advocate a policy of reinstatement of the International Atomic Energy Organization to operate forthwith, and thereafter the outlawing of nuclear fission as a war weapon. The proposition is horribly transparent. It ignores completely the question of veto of inspection of world plants by an international commission. And on this Russia has always stood pat: she will have nothing to do with United Nations bodies given powers to investigate the Soviet Union, whether the subject of inquiry be atomic energy, munitions, military personnel or the education of schoolchildren. The weakness of the Russian proposition is that it subscribes to a theory of international trustworthiness and goodwill without any guarantees from the proposer that they will honour the terms of the agreement. The American suggestion still appeals as the most practical solution. By all means allow the secrets of the atomic bomb to be shared among the United Nations, but let its international control include, in fact, the dependent upon, international observation of how each country is making use of the knowledge. It is not without point that so far the Soviets have, at least officially, discerned no other use for atomic energy

Mysterious Explosions

Zurich, Oct. 4. — Reports circulated in Switzerland today that heavy explosions which could be atom bombs were recorded at the meteorological observatory in Zurich.

It was pointed out that the powerful explosions show a different graphical recording from that of an earthquake. There is no positive way, however, of distinguishing an atomic explosion from other severe explosions.

The Swiss meteorological officers received telephoned instructions to refrain from denying or confirming all reports of atomic explosions in the Soviet Union.

The Director of the Zurich meteorological office said: "Any comments we might give would result in severe criticism from the Soviet authorities since the nature of such reports have a strong political and military significance. They may even be held to constitute a violation of Swiss neutrality," he added.—Reuter.

New Hurricane Threat

Miami, Fla., Oct. 4.—A new hurricane boiling out of the Caribbean today threatened Southern Florida with the second devastating storm within two weeks.

Rains preceding the hurricane already are falling in Miami and around 100 mph winds whirling around the tip of Cuba, where the storm did most of its \$25,000,000 damage to homes and crops.

The new storm is near the shore of the westernmost tip of Cuba, with 90 to 100 mph winds whirling around its centre. Winds of hurricane force cover an area about 40 miles from the centre and gales reach out for about 100 miles.

Storm warnings are being hoisted all the way from Key Largo through Key West to Dry Tortugas Island. The southern tip of Florida has been alerted.—United Press.

Dragnet Still Out For Stern Gangites

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 4.—Less than half the members of the Stern Gang—outlawed Jewish terrorist organization—have been arrested in the Israeli police dragnet following the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte.

This claim was made on Monday in Tel-Aviv, Israeli capital, by two members of the gang—disguised only in civilian dress and dark glasses—who said: "We used to think the British police were stupid

but compared to these Israeli police, they were brilliant."

The two Sternists—who admitted kidnapping an American clerk two months ago because they thought he was a British agent—told how they escaped from Jerusalem the morning after Count Bernadotte's assassination dressed as United Nations officers and wearing United Nations arm bands.

They both claimed that they had nothing to do with the assassination and added the "Fatherland Front" which had admitted the crime and which had been dubbed by the

Israeli Government as "sham splinter group of Stern"—was not connected in anyway with the Stern group.

They described how, on reaching Tel-Aviv, they went to the police six times to see "if they were looking for us."

"A friend of mine in the police showed me pictures of men they wanted" and asked me if I knew where any of them were," one Sternist said. "He didn't notice that my picture was there."—Associated Press.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



PAROLED FOR LIFE—OR DEATH—The gates of San Quentin Prison opened for Adrian Acosta, 19, of San Diego, California (centre), so that he might die on the "outside." Acosta is suffering from tuberculosis which doctors say will claim his life within a few weeks. Comforted by mother (right) and sister, Acosta leaves the prison for a hospital where he will spend his remaining days.



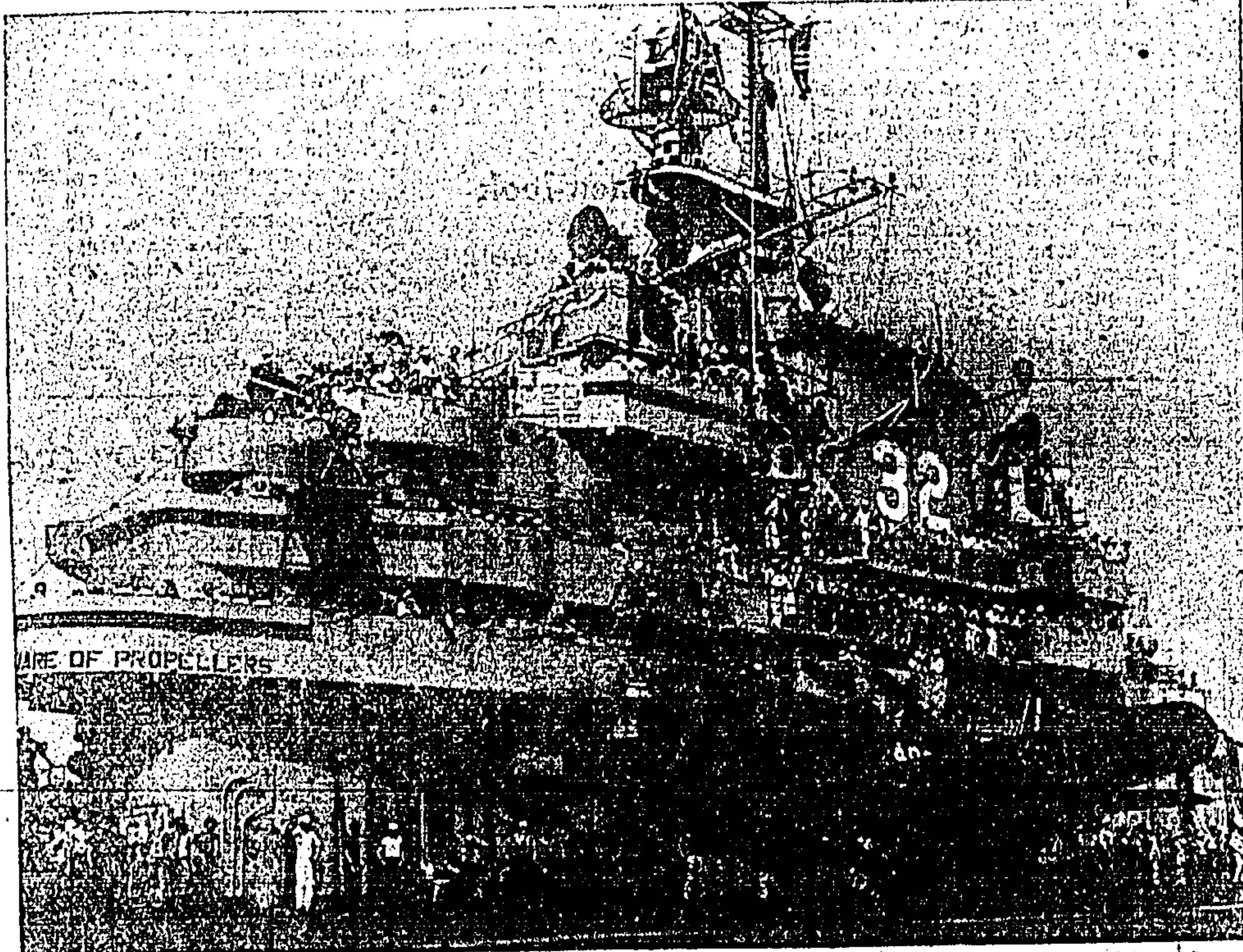
MERCY FLIGHT—A mercy flight ordered by Gen. Mark Clark brought this baby across California in a U.S. Army plane. Suffering from a possible brain tumour, the four-month-old child is handed to its father, Capt. Russel Self, at Hamilton Field, as the mother anxiously watches.



TURNING IN GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCY—This view of a busy period in a bank in Shanghai was taken recently as the deadline approached for the population to exchange their gold and foreign currency holdings for the new gold yuan currency. Public response was described as highly satisfactory.



WOUNDED GREEK—Peasant women carry a wounded Greek soldier from the front lines in the Grammos Mountain fighting area. Regular troops are continuing operations against Gen. Markos' "Free Greek" army, which is retreating across the Albanian border.



TAKE OFF—From every conceivable perch, gobs and middles stand by as a U.S. Navy fighter plane takes off from the deck of the USS Leyte. The crew was carrying on high speed air and sea manoeuvres 30 miles from New York. The camera on the special bridge at left is shooting the event for television.



CROWDED WARDS—Busy nurses are attending polio patients in this crowded ward of the Los Angeles hospital. Thirty-one "iron lungs" are now in use and 11 others stand ready to receive more patients, victims of the dread disease which has approached epidemic proportions in the stricken city.

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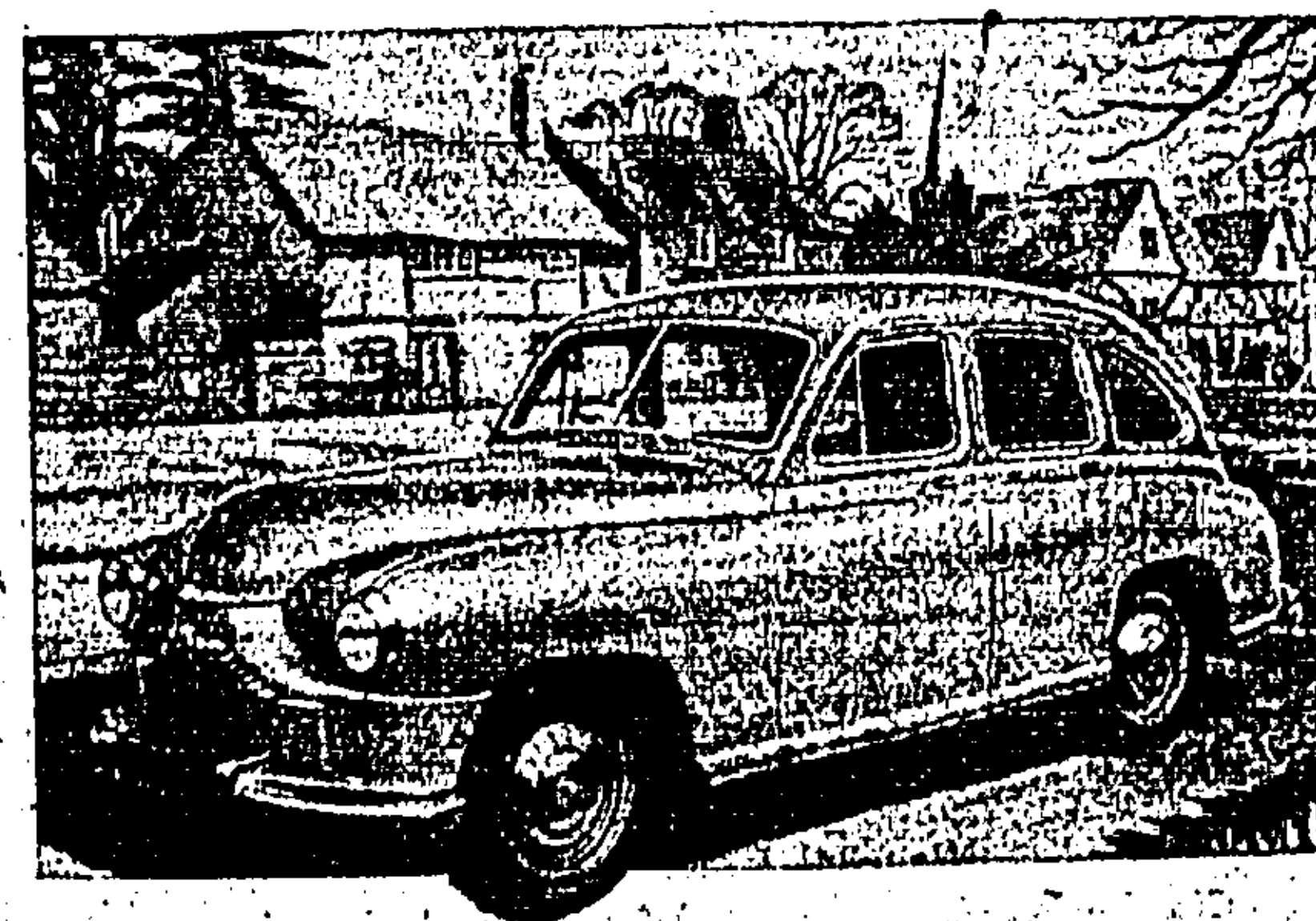
Chung Tin Building.

Tel. 27781/3



KEEPING ORDER IN JERUSALEM—Jerusalem's new police force, numbering 400 men, lines up parade-style for the swearing-in ceremony. Inspector-General Yeheskiel Sahar, not shown here, conducted the ceremony.

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CROSS-CURRENTS ROUND THE WHITE HOUSE

**Strengths & Stresses
in USA's changing
political set-up . . .**

by R. M. MacCOLL

sent film czar, who has often and strongly criticised British trade policies on behalf of Hollywood.

Treasury: Elliot Bell, brilliant ex-financial journalist, aged 46, who was chosen by Dewey to be his Superintendent of Banks in New York State; or Winthrop Aldrich, 62-year-old multi-millionaire Wall-Street.

for Britain and Britain's way of doing things. But show an old-fashioned Republican like Winthrop Aldrich a Socialist, and his instinct would be I am sure, to run a mile.

Aldrich was for Britain in the pre-Pearl Harbour days, but then those were the pre-Cripps days, too. He has recently received high British honours in gratitude for his friendly works.

How Dewey feels about Britain is not a matter of record, but the new Dewey, prompted by America's hard-headed Chiefs of Staff, can be relied on, I think, to realise fully how important in a dangerous world Britain's friendship and loyal comradeship is to America's strategies.

Johnston at "Commerce" is going to be pretty important. To Britain one way and another (there is sure to be a big drive for higher American tariffs next year, don't forget) and after his experiences in the film free-for-all I do not think that famous smile is going to be expansive towards England at first.

For Britain

HOW would such a group of men be likely to conduct the affairs of America vis-a-vis Britain and the world in general?

There will be no hitch or halt, even temporary, in the building up of American armed might at strategic points all over the world next year. And that might well be backed by every means of diplomatic and political art.

America will continue her search for bases—those bases which so wise and respected a military leader as General Spaatz has said time and again are essential to America's security.

The bases will be in Britain, Northern Ireland (don't be surprised if some "token" American ground forces are there again before long), Iceland, Greenland, North Africa, Turkey, Greece, and the Middle East.

She would like some, too, in Pakistan and Scandinavia, but here considerations of a sensitive nationalism will probably prohibit it.

How do Dewey and company regard Britain?

Here we encounter a rather pronounced case of schizophrenia. In the old days the Republicans tended to have a traditional liking

Biggest Boom

WILL the Republican Administration find a slump on its hands, as Hoover did 16 years ago?

While most prices climb outrageously, some—radios for example—have skidded a long way. But, by and large, it is still the biggest boom in America's history and most businessmen are outspokenly optimistic—as they were in 1929.

Some of the factors which brought the 1929 crash-up are gone or faded off. But one factor, at least, over which the economists shake their heads is here—a multi-billion dollar hire-purchase debt. If this particular balloon gets pricked, households all over the country would lose terribly. Whether it is boom or slump for Dewey, he must try to do something about inflation and the high cost of living.

Labour mutterings about "Wall Street bankers," "Rule by the National Association of Manufacturers," and "Big-time business telling Dewey to rub our noses in it" cannot be ignored.

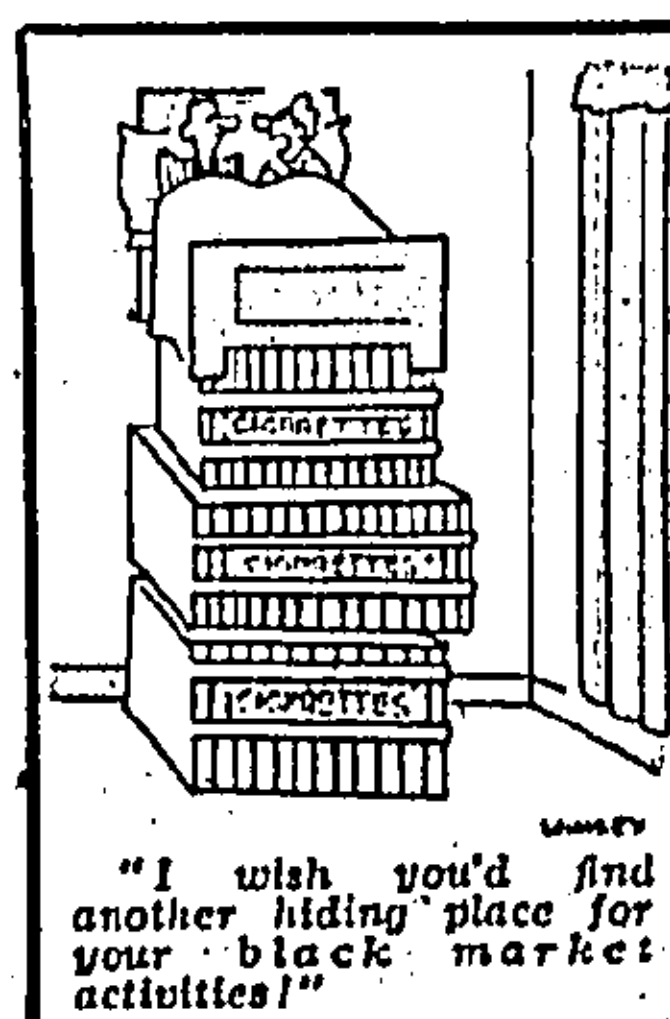
Dangers

THE explosive dangers of this situation are all too obvious. If labour starts disastrous large-scale strikes or if rioting breaks out in the big cities, as it is always liable to do in the most volatile of countries, the threat to America's rearmament drive and her military strength abroad would be grave indeed.

So Dewey's men will be working out smart "plays" to keep the sweat man in the Detroit and Pittsburgh factories content as well as Wall Street.

CONCLUSION: The entry of a new Administration will in itself give a fillip to America. That coupled with the rearmament programme, will give the people the feeling that things are on the move, that they are "going places."

Fearing a slump but enjoying a boom, hating war but ready to profit if it comes, America will see the tempo of its acceptance of world responsibilities considerably quickened.



"I wish you'd find another hiding place for your black market activities!"

WASHINGTON.
SEVEN years ago I attended one of Colonel Charles ("Lone Eagle") Lindbergh's Keep America Out of the War rallies.

A huge crowd wildly applauded his thesis that it would be folly for America to fight Germany, that Britain was beaten anyway, and that even if America did come in Great Britain was "far too small" to allow for America's air strength to be adequately deployed there.

Lindbergh's was only one among many powerful voices raised to keep America neutral. The overwhelming majority of Americans had a strictly spectator attitude towards the World War. Despite Roosevelt's aid measures and destroyer-escorted Atlantic convoys, the country seemed dangerously divided.

How completely transformed is the picture today. Emotionally and psychologically the America of 1948 seems a different nation from that of 1941. Instead of a "lost generation" of youths imbued with pacifism and disillusion, the young men have good-naturedly accepted the recent new call-up.

Participants

ALTHOUGH political isolationism still has its pill-boxes and strong-points holding out here and there, among the people themselves the spectator attitude has largely vanished. Like it or not, they know they are participants now.

And the two great parties of America, the Democrats and the Republicans, pledged traditionally and by inclination to rigid opposition and the upsetting of each other's political plans, are now genuinely pursuing an almost identical foreign policy, with no appeasement and plenty of risks.

For a time last spring it looked doubtful if the Re-

publicans, should they win the presidency, would be content to carry on the Roosevelt-Truman tradition of foreign affairs. Those doubts are stilled today. If they come to power they will probably modify some of the Democrats' international trade measures, and seek to raise tariffs again. But in the all-important tussle with Russia for world power they will scarcely deviate at all from the Democratic, or "bi-partisan," line.

Governor Dewey himself is on the record about that, and the president of the Senate, Arthur Vandenberg, in a major speech in New York, served notice on Russia that America is "united against aggression."

Vandenberg came to make this speech straight from a two-hour conference on the Berlin crisis with Dewey himself and 60-year-old John Foster Dulles, Washington-born lawyer and the American delegate to UNO. Next day Vandenberg was at the State Department talking to Marshall about it.

Not-so-new-look

NOW, who can we expect to see helping to administer Dewey's not-so-new-look if he enters the White House in January (and the betting is at least 3-1 on that he will)?

Mountbatten's first public defence of his Dieppe disaster 'I would do the same again'

FOR the first time Lord Mountbatten in a speech at Toronto recently made a public defence of the raid on Dieppe on August 19, 1942, which he planned and commanded as the Chief of Combined Operations.

The raid has been strongly criticised as one of the black tragedies of the war.

Because the troops involved were almost wholly Canadians, the disaster shook Canada almost as much as the disaster of Crete shook New Zealand.

Colonel C. P. Stacey, official historian of the Canadian Army, in a book published a few months ago, lifted the veil on what has been, until then, one of the mysterious episodes of the war.

What Monty advised

The raid, he revealed, was first conceived by Mountbatten and his staff. The military side of the planning was put in the hands of Montgomery, then C-in-C. South Eastern Command.

The original date fixed was July 4. But the weather was bad. It remained bad for several days. So the raid was abandoned. General Montgomery then advised that it "should be called off for all time."

It was called off, says Colonel Stacey, "with every appearance of finality." Then a still unexplained development occurred.

On July 8—only four days later—the operation was revived by Mountbatten's headquarters. But with this momentous difference—General Montgomery had disappeared from the scene.

He ceased to have any further connection with it.

The much less skilled planners of Mountbatten's headquarters took the entire responsibility into their own hands. They modified the original proposal.

There was to be a preliminary bombing attack to pave the way for the landing troops. The Mountbatten planners cut out that "softening up."

So on the morning of August 19, 8,100 men, of whom 4,930 were Canadians, found themselves with little but their almost superhuman courage to pit against insuperable odds.

Only 2,211 returned. Even some of these died.

Colonel Stacey bluntly stated that a frontal attack on Dieppe was a strategic blunder.

One reviewer, after reading his history, wrote: "The conclusion is inescapable. Dieppe was an ill-conceived and badly planned adventure."

'Most important' No doubt it is this book which has forced Lord Mountbatten into public defence of his raid, on his first visit to Canada since it was published.

This is what he said in Toronto: "The Dieppe raid was probably the most important raid and one of the most vital operations of the war."

If I had the same decision to make again I would do as I did before.

The lessons learned had profound effects on the later conduct of the war.

(1) They demonstrated the necessity of an artificial port—Mulberry—and probably ensured the success of the D-Day landings two years later.

(2) They immediately became what Field-Marshal Alexander called "The Bible" of assault operations in the Mediterranean.

(3) They fooled the Germans utterly and completely into concentration of their defences on the ports and laid the beaches relatively open for the D-Day attack.

Six hours ashore

Lord Mountbatten made the point that 60 per cent of his staff and time were devoted not to the commando raids—they were glamorous off-shoots—but to plans for the eventual landing in France to stay.

In these, he had conceived an experimental assault as an essential prelude to the landing. Primarily, it had to be ascertained whether a port could be seized within the four-day period they dared allot themselves after study of Channel weather history.

The plan called for six hours ashore and then withdrawal. For both political and military reasons, there was no preliminary or coincident heavy bomber or heavy sea assault.

The British Government did not wish to kill hundreds of French persons and destroy a city when there was no intention of staying.

The Army did not wish rubble and shell holes to thwart its tanks.

The Army planners decided on a frontal assault. They rejected the alternative of pincer landings on the

Planners scoffed

The results, Lord Mountbatten said, indicated that the Allies could not count on a port within four days. Cherbourg later corroborated this.

They also indicated the necessity of an artificial port. Some planners scoffed at this, but Winston Churchill—essentially a schoolboy at heart—was intrigued. The floating, prefabricated harbour of Mulberry was the upshot.

If, without the knowledge of Dieppe, the 1944 landings had gambled on a port, there could well have been disaster.

Lord Mountbatten added that he assumed entire responsibility for the raid. He felt its casualties—3,350 men killed, wounded or missing out of 5,000—were in the costly tradition of all such raids, and that they were justified by their contributions to victory.

Later study showed that the Germans concluded they should concentrate on defence of their ports in the belief that a beach landing could eventually be destroyed if it lacked a harbour.

They would have been eminently correct if there had been no Mulberry.

Churchill's idea

FOOTNOTE—Lord Mountbatten, in his defence, seems to indicate that it was Dieppe which drew the attention of Churchill to the need for an artificial harbour.

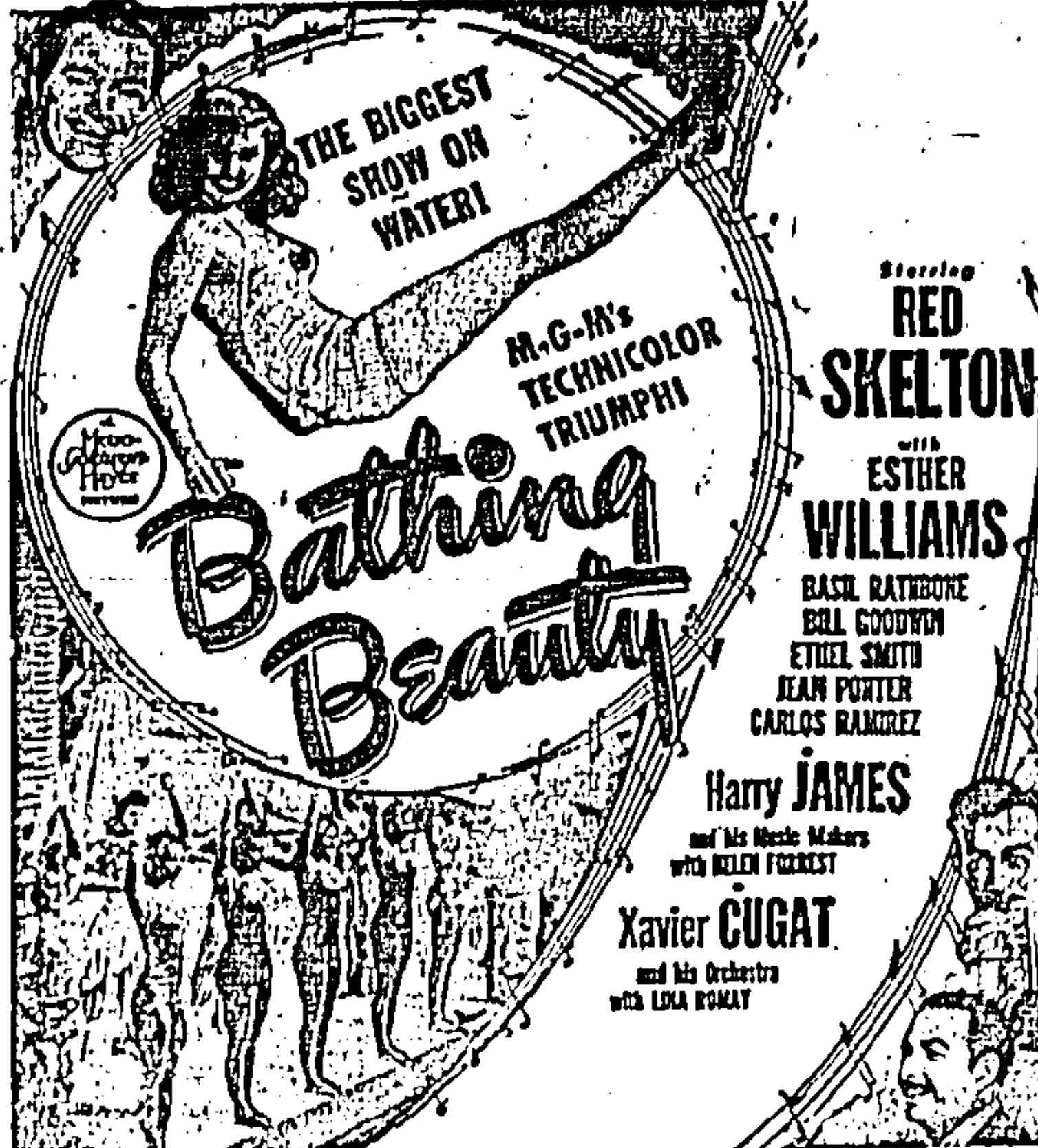
But, in fact, in the private papers of Harry Hopkins published recently, there is quoted a directive by Churchill suggesting plans for an artificial harbour which is dated May 30, 1942, more than two months before the Dieppe attack.

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NANCY

Changing the Picture



By Ernie Bushmiller

HEAD FIRST FOR BEAUTY!



OFFER TO "PROVE" U.S. HAS NO ATOM BOMB MONOPOLY

Park, Oct. 4.—The Ukrainian Foreign Minister, Mr. Dmytri Manulsky, today offered to "prove" that there was no United States monopoly of atom bombs and completely rejected the American plan for international control of atomic energy.

He was continuing the debate on atomic control before the Political Committee of the United Nations.

Mr. Manulsky attacked the British, American and Belgian speakers for conducting an "unhealthy propaganda of fear."

"By exaggerating the effectiveness of the Hiroshima bomb they are only rendering a bad service to their own cause," he said.

"There is no need to compare the atom bomb to the plagues of the Middle Ages, as Mr. McNell did, nor to argue that atomic warfare represents a great danger for the peaceful populations of great cities."

"We know all this—but also know that the atom is less effective for field armies engaged in a campaign."

He added that it was because they knew all the facts that the Soviet Union demanded outlawing of the bomb.

He said that the Western majority in the Atomic Energy Commission

had cultivated the legend of Soviet subterfuge to cover up unlimited production of bombs in the United States.

The Canadian resolution, demanding that the Atomic Energy Commission abandon its control efforts, was designed to "leave the American hands free to prepare for a new war."

Mr. Manulsky said that this was a typical example of the efforts of the U.S. to use the United Nations to screen its expansionist plans.

He strongly attacked Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. Hector McNeill and Mr. Paul Henri Spaulk, Belgian Foreign Minister, for claiming that no one knows what goes on in the Soviet Union.

"You do not know what is happening in the Soviet Union because you do not want to know," he said.

LEARN FROM PRESS

"You can learn about the Soviet Union from your press, from your ambassadors and even from your military attaches, who sometimes wander around certain of our installations taking photographs."

"What is happening in the Soviet Union is that we have been building and are building, successfully. We are now gathering in abundant harvests. Many workers are labouring with the same heroism as we saw at Stalingrad."

With this peaceful picture, Mr. Manulsky contrasted that in the United States, which, he said, was in the grip of a war psychosis. "We understand the psychosis in America, where reactionary groups are organising war."

"But we cannot understand why Britain, which is more and more in the grip of a war psychosis, is threatening international peace and security to the Security Council."

"The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France chose the third course."

Soviets Not Blockading Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Jessup said that the Western Governments had three choices before them. They could have bowed before the Soviet use of force, they could have met force with force themselves, or they should recognise Article 34 of the Charter, which proscribes reference of disputes threatening international peace and security to the Security Council.

"The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France chose the third course."

VYSHINSKY SCRIBBLES

Mr. Vyshinsky, with earphones on his head, scribbled quickly with a gold pencil, as the American delegate replied to the Soviet objections.

Mr. Jessup said that the Governments of the United Kingdom and France were ready and willing to have the United Nations to examine the records.

"If the Soviet Government wants peace let it welcome this resort to the United Nations. If it intends to support the United Nations let it accept the established procedure."

"We, on our part, intend to support the United Nations and we are, therefore, involving it, after direct approach has failed, in the hope that the Security Council can make a contribution where other means have failed."

Mr. Jessup rejected Mr. Vyshinsky's argument that the question being brought before the United Nations was the entire problem of Germany. He repeated that Soviet delegate had been "misinformed."

What was being brought forward, he said, was "the threat to international peace and security, caused by the imposition and maintenance of a blockade on Berlin and other means of duress against the Occupying Powers."

He argued in great detail that nowhere did the Charter prevent a dispute between the great powers being brought before the United Nations.

INTENTION OF ARTICLE

Article 107, on which Mr. Vyshinsky based his objection, was intended, according to Mr. Jessup, to prevent the defeated powers from interfering with transitional security measures taken by the victorious powers.

He added that if Article 107 had been intended to forbid a dispute between the great powers being submitted to the United Nations, it would have said so in unequivocal language.

"I have no doubt that the Security Council will reject the demand of the Soviet Government that it should shrink from discussing the threat to the maintenance of peace now before it," Mr. Jessup concluded.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, said that his delegation was entirely in agreement with the United States. He emphasised that the wording of the disputed Article 107 said that nothing in the Charter should conflict with any action "in relation to" an ex-enemy state taken by the Allied Governments.

He said that the Soviet action about to come under discussion was taken "in relation to" France, Great Britain and the United States and not to Germany.

"TIME WILL SHOW"

He recalled that the Article was prepared at Dumbarton Oaks while the war was still in progress and with the intention of speeding up the application of Allied decisions to be taken either during the war itself or immediately after it, without reference to the Security Council.

These conditions, and the spirit which prompted the Article in question, he said, no longer prevailed.

After Sir Alexander's speech the Chairman adjourned the meeting until tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Vyshinsky, asked by reporters after today's discussion what he would do if the question were retained, on the agenda, said: "Sufficient unto the day, Time will show."—Reuter.

Hurricane Victims Await Rescue



Crewmen of the British freighter Leicester, which lists heavily due to shifting cargo, await rescue in the heavy Caribbean hurricane by the American freighter Cecil N. Bean and Argentine freighter Tropero. The Cecil N. Bean took 20 survivors to Bermuda and the Tropero with 19 others is bound for Montreal. Six were lost off the Leicester.—AP Picture.

PWD LARCENY CASE:

Electrician Tells Of Work In Pokfulum

At the resumed committal proceedings in the PWD Larceny Case before Mr. Wicks at Kowloon Court this morning, Lee Cho, electrician of the Hungnam workshop, continued his evidence which was begun yesterday afternoon.

He gave details of four occasions on which he drew electrical material from the Government store at Hungnam to be installed in a house in Pokfulum.

Charged with conspiracy to defraud the Hongkong Government by causing work to be done by Government employees at Kwok Kwong, 46, foreman; Austin Spary, 49, electrical inspector; and Arthur Frederick May, 41, also electrical inspector. Eleven other charges allege fraudulent disposal by public servant and falsification of documents with intent to defraud.

Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, assisted by Chief Inspector J. Johnston, of the Special Branch, is conducting the prosecution. Kwok is represented by Mr. J. M. D'Almeida Remedios, while Mr. V. D'Alton is defending Spary on the instructions of Mr. P. J. Griffiths. May is defended by Mr. J. C. Stewart.

Lee Cho this morning testified that Kwok instructed him and three other workmen to assemble two fluorescent lamps as quickly as possible at a house in Pokfulum, and told him that overtime would be paid. Kwok then took two foreign-made transformers and replaced the local ones in the lamps. The assembling was completed the same day.

LOADED ON VAN

After 1 p.m. Kwok told witness and three other men to put the wires and two lamps on a utility van. They then proceeded to Hong Kong where the materials were taken over by Kwok and another workman, and after that Kwok returned himself. The party loaded the materials on a lorry and proceeded to a house in Pokfulum opposite the Queen Mary Hospital. There the wiring and materials were unloaded and taken into the house where Kwok gave instructions.

PRISON, CANE FOR ARMS POSSESSION

Sentence of five years and eight strokes of the cane was passed on Lo Kam, 30, and Ho Fat, 27, by Mr. Justice Raymond at the Criminal Sessions this morning for possession of arms and ammunition. The third accused, Lai Lu, 19, who was wounded in the gun battle which led to his arrest, was given five years and four strokes.

The accused, in possession of a revolver, an automatic pistol and 21 rounds of ammunition, were captured in Sai Kung district on May 20 by Chiu Kwai-sang, a village watchman and a Chinese constable after a gun battle in which another constable was shot dead.

According to a Reuter message, Chiu has been awarded the British Empire Medal for his courage.

Passing sentence, his Lordship said that accused had been found guilty on what he considered to be very clear evidence. He said the crime of which they were convicted was a very serious offence in Hong Kong, and it was obvious from the evidence that accused had possession of the arms and ammunition to no good purpose.

Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted with Det. Insp. W. J. Wall for the Police.

The jury which convicted the accused comprised two men and five women.

RUSSIAN REPATS ESCAPE

Shanghai, Oct. 5.—How a local Russian couple, 28-year-old Pavel Levovitch Primortseff, and his 21-year-old wife, Elena, escaped back to Shanghai from Sverdlovsk, in the Ural Mountains, after their repatriation to the Soviet Union, was told in a story appearing in the China Press this morning.

The paper said it took the couple nearly three and a half months to get back here, although they were able to travel by train on some parts of their journey from the Ural centre to the Manchurian border.

Primortseff and his wife fled from Soviet Russia because of the "extreme hardships, the people always suspicious and afraid to talk and anyone caught gets really hard labour."

Their 4,500-mile odyssey took them through Harbin, Mukden and Tientsin, among other cities.

The China Press, quoting a "high official source," said that two other local Russians, "whose identities, for some reason, are being withheld," had preceded Primortseff in escaping from Sverdlovsk and had received "provisional asylum" here. It also reported that another group of nearly 25 former local Russians fleeing from Sverdlovsk, also during June—the month the Primortseffs fled—were successful in escaping to Afghanistan and were understood to be attempting to go on from there to Turkey.

The identities of these former local Russians could not be ascertained.

The Primortseffs left Shanghai in August last year with the second batch of local Soviet citizens who were repatriated in the Ulyeh, the ex-German liner Scharnhorst, which was given to Russia as war reparation.—Reuter.

NEHRU WILL MEET GBS

New Delhi Oct. 5.—India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, has arranged to meet George Bernard Shaw while in London, but the time and place have not yet been fixed, an official spokesman said in New Delhi yesterday.

Pandit Nehru is leaving this afternoon and is due in London about noon tomorrow. A spokesman said details of Nehru's programme in London and Paris are unknown here, but added Mr. Nehru has planned to meet as many leading personalities in Europe as possible during his three weeks' stay overseas.

He said the Premier tentatively planned to visit Paris on the 10th to the 18th of this month. "It is unlikely" that Mr. Nehru will speak before the United Nations General Assembly or any committee. The spokesman added that his sister, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, is scheduled to join Nehru in London before proceeding to Paris.—Associated Press.

SHANGHAI BLAZE

Shanghai, Oct. 5.—Thirteen firemen were injured putting out a fire at the Yu Feng Weaving Mills today. The blaze started with a short circuit. Most of the injuries occurred when the walls of the building collapsed. No one was hurt critically.—Associated Press.

Russians Again Allege Flying Violations

Berlin, Oct. 4.—United States air authorities said today they regarded as "just another harassing attempt" a Russian protest alleging hundreds of violations of flying regulations by US and British planes of the Berlin air lift.

They said "some sort of an answer" would be sent to Lieutenant General M. I. Dratvin, Soviet Deputy Military Governor, who made the protest.

In this latest of a long series of allegations since the air lift began more than three months ago, General Dratvin claimed 658 violations by the Royal Air Force and 66 by American planes in the air corridors leading to Berlin in the period from August 20 to October 1.

Most of the violations, the Russians claimed, were low flying which "imperils safety." In the past most of General Dratvin's periodic protests have been rejected by the Western allies as baseless and unwarranted.

American authorities said the Russians still had not acknowledged vigorous protests made by the U.S. last week against the dangerous "buzzing" of two American supply planes by nine Soviet Yul fighters in the Berlin-Hamburg air corridor.

AMERICAN DEMAND

The American note demanded immediate and direct action by the Russians to restrain their fighter pilots lest there be "a serious incident resulting in loss of life and property and the attendant repercussions."

"We rather expected," a senior U.S. air officer said, "that instead of giving us satisfaction in this matter, the Russians would come up with a long list of charges against us. We were not mistaken."

Meanwhile, the British-licensed German Press Service reported yesterday that Communist headquarters had ordered German workers engaged in air lift airports

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BY POPULAR DEMAND
"BLACK NARCISSUS"
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

Alert To Fleet H.K. PORTUGUESE CELEBRATE

London, Oct. 4.—The Admiralty was reported today by the authoritative Lloyds' List and Shipping Register, to have sent out a "general alert" regarding the readiness of the fleet for any emergency.

An Admiralty spokesman said the alert only reflected the recently announced orders to speed up the recommissioning of some vessels and priority renovation of others—in effect, halting the gradual disposal of ships by sale or scrapping, under way since the end of the war.

Lloyds' naval correspondent said that almost all new weapons developed since the war are already mounted or could be mounted on the warships if necessary.

He estimated that in an emergency, the Admiralty would be able to muster five battleships, 23 aircraft carriers, 32 cruisers, 127 destroyers, 181 frigates, 65 submarines, 65 minesweepers, 30 MTBs, three fast minelayers and 200 other warships.

This list, he added, did not include ships of the Commonwealth navies which could muster between them two aircraft carriers, eight

cruisers, 56 destroyers, 65 minesweepers and 100 other vessels.—United Press.

Reduction In Air Trip Rates

New reduced round-trip rates between Hongkong and eastern United States cities through joint agreements with two mainland airlines will be available to travellers here on October 7, Mr. J. G. O'Donnell, Pan American Airways Traffic Manager, announced today.

Arrangements with American Airlines and Trans World Airline provide for a reduction of 10 per cent on round-trip tickets for the mainland portion of the flight to the cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, New York, Pittsburgh and Washington.

Flights are by Clipper to either San Francisco or Los Angeles where through connections with the domestic lines will be made.

NATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION'S RANKING LIST

Football—Victory Shield: Sen
vices v. Chinese at Causeway Bo
(Kick-off at 8.30 p.m.)
Second Division League: PCA v
University at St Joseph's; Tran
ways v. Talkoo at Caroline H
(Kick-off at 8.30 p.m.)
Meetings—Committee Meeting
Bowloon Chess Club, 6 p.m.

With much back-slapping and affectionate roughing up, the young pitcher's teammates gave him probably his worse going over since he battled in Navy uniform for Uncle Sam in 1943 and 1944.

Bearden, who carries metal plates in his head and left leg, suffered his battle wounds with the

three string strictly to schedule, weather permitting. **Neutor.**

Wang Yun-Wu Hopes For Increased American Aid

OPTIMISTIC STATEMENT ON CURRENCY REFORM

Washington, Oct. 4.—The Chinese Finance Minister, Wang Yun-wu, said today at a press conference that he hoped to receive more aid from the United States to stabilise the economic and political conditions within China.

Mr Wang said he hoped to make progress in the currency reform which was instituted on August 19, but the civil war placed a heavy burden on the national budget.

Mr Wang said, "We hope to receive external assistance next year and in years to come, but in the meantime we are doing our best and hope to show that we are determined to help ourselves."

SOVIETS LOSE A UN CONTEST

Attempt To Paralyse Two Commissions

Paris, Oct. 4.—The Soviet bloc lost a battle today to paralyse such United Nations organs as the Balkan and Korean Commissions—both of which have been boycotted by the Russians and their satellites.

The UN Assembly's Budgetary Committee voted 21-1, over Soviet objections, to authorise payment to members of such Commissions out of UN funds.

In an apparent move to discourage the creation of such investigating groups, the Russians demanded that countries having delegates on them should pay their own expenses.—Associated Press.

UNITING KOREA

Washington, Oct. 4.—Choung Pyung Ok carried to the White House today an appeal to the United States for continued support of efforts to unite Korea and lend military support to the new Republic.

Mr Choung, with the rank of Ambassador, conferred with President Harry Truman during a busy noon hour, outlining the problems of his government.

He told reporters later he had expressed to the President "our gratitude" for United States aid in the attainment of Korean independence.

"At the same time I made plea to the people of the United States to have continuing interest in the welfare of our country and strongly support its objective to realise the unification of Northern and Southern Korea."

"What our government needs in military security and economic aid to carry out our national programme. If we are given opportunity to strengthen the government, our people will be able to contribute their share towards bringing about a new Democratic world order."

WANTS TROOPS TO STAY

"The Korean people will stand side by side with the Democratic nations of the world to fight any and all inimical forces which threaten peace and democracy."

Mr Choung said he did not make a direct request to Mr Truman to keep US troops in Southern Korea until the United Nations act on Korean unity, but added "that is what I meant."

He also reported that ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman was "very sympathetic" towards the proposed granting of funds for capital development in Korea and plans under consideration by the ECA to help Korea.—Associated Press.

No Recruitment Of Africans

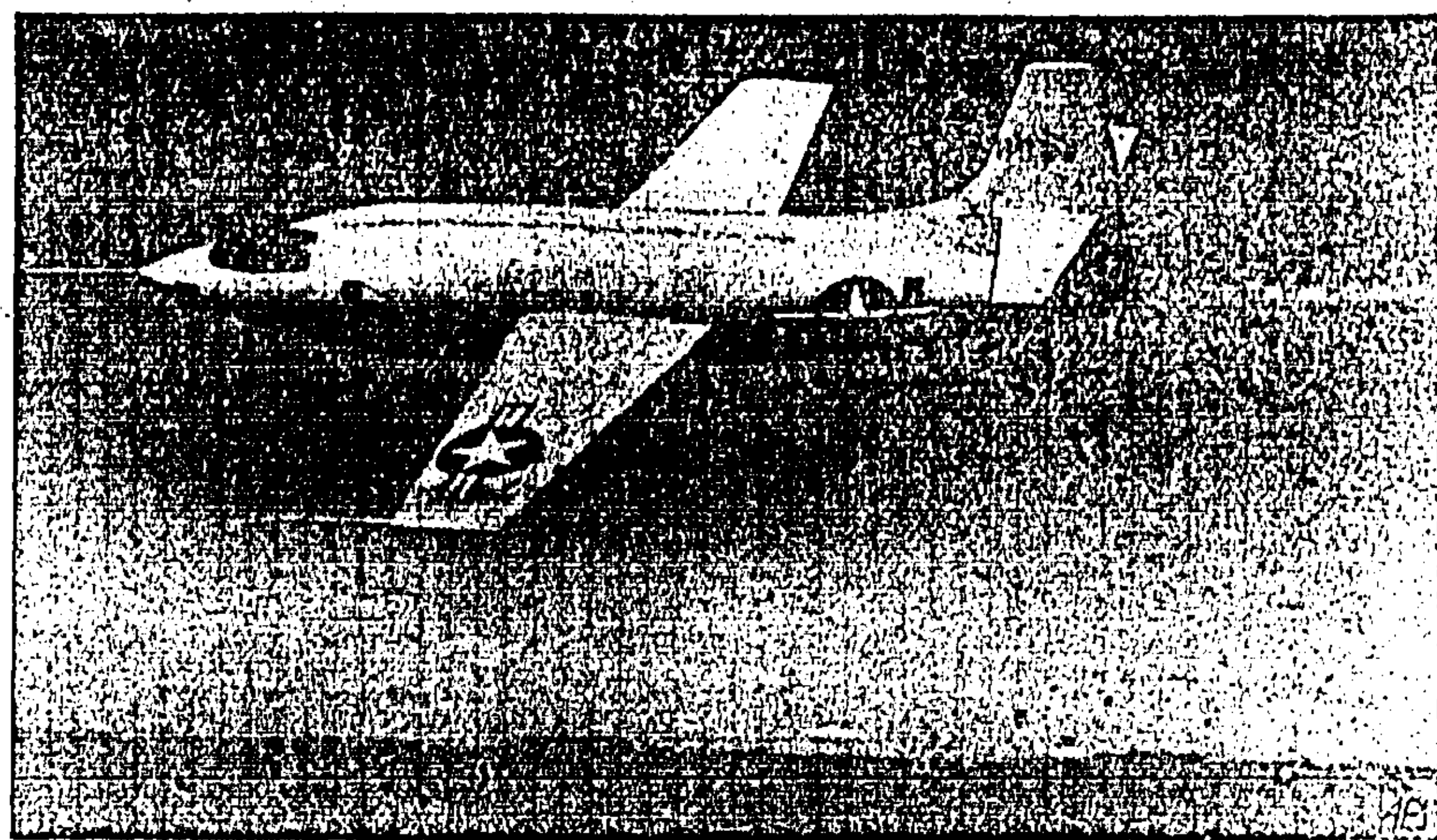
Dar es Salaam, Oct. 4.—The Tanganyika Government "has absolutely no knowledge of any plan for the recruitment of a huge army of Africans in the territory," a Government spokesman said here today.

He was referring to a Lake Success report that the United Nations Trusteeship Council, under which Britain administers the former mandated territory of Tanganyika, had received a petition from London protesting against the British Government for allegedly planning to raise such an army.

The Government spokesman stated that the only recruitment now taking place or contemplated was normal annual enrolment of volunteer replacements for the local regular forces and recruitment in two districts of Lake Province, Tanganyika, of a civilian labour force for work on the MacKinnon Road military base in Kenya.

The maximum number to be accepted for this purpose was 2,000, and the recruitment will close on October 31, whether the full number has been enrolled or not.—Reuter.

"Hundreds Of Miles Faster Than Sound"



This is the X-1 rocket plane in flight over Muroc Field, Calif., recently. The Air Force revealed that the X-1 "has flown hundreds of miles faster than the speed of sound."—AP Picture.

15-Minute Strike

Rome, Oct. 4.—Lunch-hour traffic in Rome was paralysed today when bus and tram workers staged a 15-minute token strike in support of 14,000 municipal workers who have been out since September 25 demanding a wage increase of 5,000 lire a month.

The streets of the capital today were in a filthy condition, with refuse piling up despite the efforts of the temporary sweepers "flying squads."

A plague of flies has worried the medical authorities but public health officials stated that there has been no increase in disease.

Corpses have had to be stored in the Central Cemetery as the strike of grave-diggers has made it impossible for the dead to be buried unless relatives were willing to dig the graves themselves.—Reuter.

PIRATE KING SHOT DEAD

Bangkok, Oct. 4.—"The Shark," Siam's pirate king, was shot dead in a police ambush in South Siam after a furious gunfight in which 500 bullets were exchanged in a few minutes. Police said his name was Sun Khong.

He "was shot to ribbons while clanking at the muzzle of a machine-gun in a desperate effort to turn it against police," an official report said. His companion, a member of the dreaded "Tiger Gang," shot his way free.

Police are meanwhile intensifying efforts to capture the most notorious of Siam's living outlaws, Sui Dam, leader of the "Tiger Men." He recently married an 18-year-old country girl. Police believe their chances of capturing him are much greater now since previously he used to change his residence nightly. Now, they theorise, he and his bride may settle down in a jungle hide-out.

A Ministry of Interior official said "good progress" is being made in rounding up bandits in Siam Southern Provinces, which border Malaya. They have been virtually a law to themselves there since the war.

An estimated 1,500 Communist guerrillas also hide out in that area, sometimes slipping across the border to aid their revolting Red friends in Malaya.—Associated Press.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED

Edinburgh, Oct. 4.—Delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who are now visiting Scotland before their conference opens in London on October 10, were entertained to lunch here today.

Colonel William Drummond, Master of the Merchant Company, presided and the Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, spoke for the guests.—Reuter.

West'n Union Permanent Defence Council Committee Announced

London, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Viscount Bernard Montgomery, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has been appointed Chairman of the Commanders-in-Chief Committee of the Western Union Permanent Defence Council, it was officially announced here tonight.

The other appointments are: Commander-in-Chief Land Forces, Western Europe: General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny (France). Commander-in-Chief Air Forces Western Europe, Air Marshal Sir James Robb (Britain). Flag Officer Western Europe as naval representative: Vice Admiral Robert Jaujard (France).

Field Marshal Lord Montgomery is officially described as Military Chairman of the Commanders-in-Chief Committee. It is announced that the staffs of the Military Chairman and the Commanders-in-Chief will include high-ranking officers from The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The task of these officers is to study the tactical and technical problems of Western European defence.

The appointments of the Chairman and the Air Commander-in-Chief were, it is understood, approved by the meeting of the Defence Ministers of Britain, France and the Benelux countries in Paris on Tuesday.

The announcement of the full Committee was delayed until tonight at the request of France.

The name of General Juhn had been widely suggested as probable Commander-in-Chief, Land Forces. General Juhn, however, has performed most valuable service in North Africa and it may have been felt that he could not be spared from his present post.

MEETING LAST NIGHT

The Western Union Chiefs of Staff Committee—not to be confused with the new Commanders-in-Chief Committee announced tonight—meets tomorrow in London with its Chairman, Marshal of the Air Force Lord Tedder, presiding.

Of the Commanders announced tonight, General de Lattre de Tassigny who is 59, served in the first World War with great distinction, being wounded four times.

In the second World War, he carried out brilliant defence campaigns at Reibel and on the Aisne river. Recalled by Vichy to France from his position as Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Tunisia in 1942, he was subsequently arrested and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for his attempt to make an independent stand in the foothills of the Pyrenees when the Germans crossed the demarcation line.

In September, 1943, he escaped to London and eventually became Commander of the first French Army. In July, 1945, he was made Inspector General of the French Army.

LED FIGHTER COMMAND

Air Marshal Sir James Robb became Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Fighter Command in 1945. He was made an Air Marshal in 1946 and Vice Chief of Air Staff this year.

Vice-Admiral Robert Jaujard is 82. He took part in the Normandy operations and those in the south of France both in close collaboration with the British and American naval forces.

He was promoted Vice-Admiral in 1940 and is now in command of the French Forces of Interception. He flies his flag in the battleship Richelieu.

Discussing the appointment of Field Marshal Montgomery as first Chairman of the Western European defence organisation, the New York tabloid, Daily News, questioned in an editorial today whether he was the best possible choice.

"He was tops in the field—a cocky, fearless, picturesque little rooster who could inspire men to fight like lions," the paper said.

"The job just given him will call for other qualities than those above listed, unless shooting starts soon. A lot of diplomacy is indicated for this sort of work, plus a lot of organising talent and ability to keep a general from feeling that another general is overstepping authority or vice versa."—Reuter.

Rank To Turn Out More British Films

London, Oct. 4.—J. Arthur Rank, Britain's biggest film magnate, said yesterday he had decided to increase the production of British films because he feared Hollywood companies "might again ban exports" to Britain.

He said the increased output was to ensure that never less than 50 per cent of British films will be playing in our theatres.

The American Motion Picture Producers' Association last year suspended all film exports to Britain after the imposition of a tax of 75 per cent on the earnings of Hollywood films shown in Britain.

Mr Rank said he was satisfied there can be no peace or real understanding between the American industry and the British industry until our films receive reasonable playing time in the U.S. which they are not doing today.—Associated Press.

MacDONALD OFF TO LONDON

London, Oct. 4.—Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the British Commissioner-General in South-east Asia, is expected here about October 10 from Singapore.

A Colonial Office official said his visit was primarily for consultation when matters involving South-east Asia were raised at the conference of Commonwealth prime ministers. "He will doubtless take the opportunity of discussing the position in Malaya at the Colonial Office, although this will be a secondary matter," the official added.—Reuter.

Malaya Censors Ban "No Orchids"

Singapore, Oct. 4.—The Malayan film censor today banned the British film "No Orchids" for Miss Blandish on the grounds that it was a "cheap gangster film of a type not wanted in Malaya."

The censor told reporters that the film broke "almost every tenet of our censorship code."—Reuter.

320,000 Miners Going On Strike

Paris, Oct. 4.—The strike of France's 320,000 miners, called by the Communist-led Miners Federation against the Government-planned economy cuts in the nationalised coal industry was nearly complete tonight.

An official of the Force Ouvriere, the non-Communist trade union organisation which was holding aloof from the strike, said all the miners were out but security services were being maintained.

Discussions for a solution of the dispute were continuing, he added, but no developments were expected for a day or two.

The strike was being supported for the first 48 hours by the Christian Miners Union. Reports from the coalfields said the strike was almost complete underground, though in some places surface work continued.

NO INCIDENTS YET

Apart from one pit at Conde, near Valenciennes, where 130 men went down on the morning shift, all the 122 pits in the Nord and Pas de Calais Departments, which employ 200,000 people, were on strike. Strike pickets were posted at the pits and Republican security companies (anti-riot police) were on duty, but they were keeping out of the fight and no incidents were reported up to late tonight.

The coal strike, if 100 per cent effective, would cost the nation about 100,000 tons of coal a working day and paralyse transport and industry.

The Christian Miners Union and the other two union groups have designated tomorrow as a day of demonstrations against the wage and price provisions of the Quetelou Government's economic programme.

The authorities in the Northern and Pas de Calais coalfield have transferred thousands of coal wagons to Arras and have placed them under guard. Measures were taken to protect the mines and machinery.—Reuter.

CZECH MINISTER RESIGNS

Rome, Oct. 4.—It was reported here tonight that the Czechoslovak Minister in Rome, Dr Jan Pauliny-Toth, had resigned his post here and has left for London.

Dr Pauliny-Toth was recalled to Prague about a month ago but had delayed his return. His resignation was apparently due to his opposition to the Czechoslovak Government's Communist policy.—Reuter.

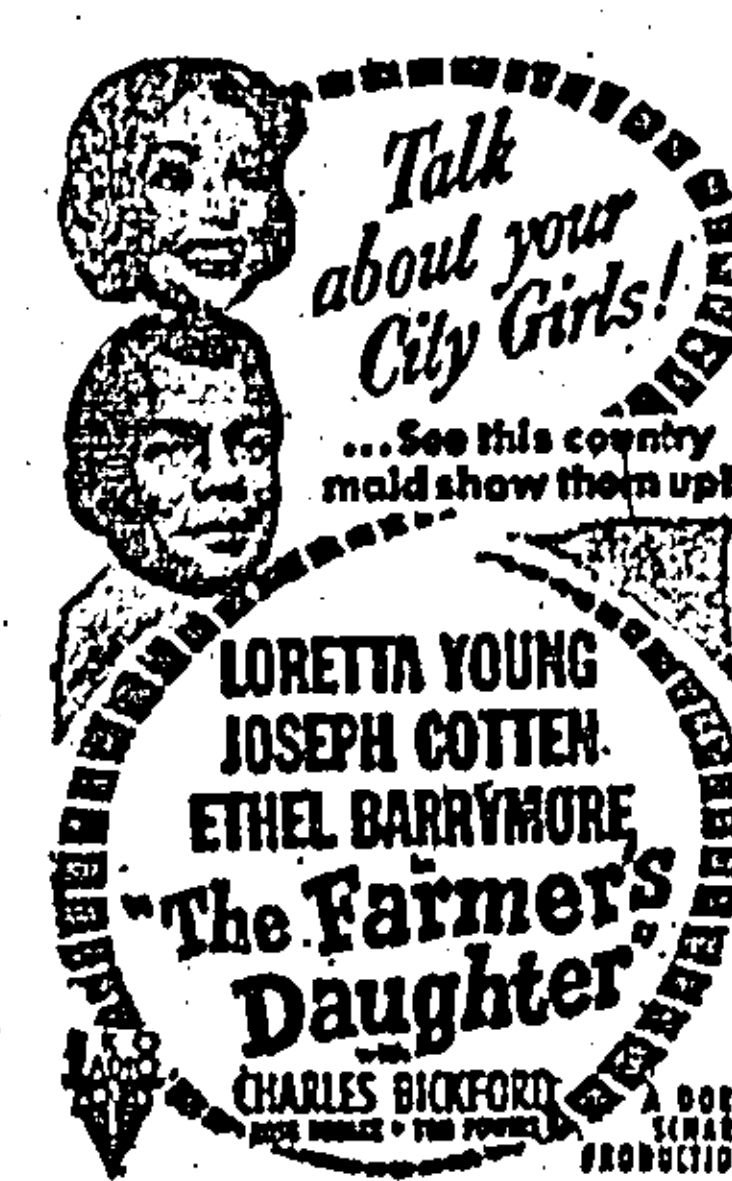
MR TRUMAN TO TALK ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Washington, Oct. 4.—President Truman's press secretary Mr Charles Ross, announced today the President will make a major speech on atomic energy at Philadelphia on Wednesday during his campaign tour.—Reuter.

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

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in the
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BIRTH

D'AQUINO—To Dulce, wife of Alfredo D'Aquino, at St. Teresa's Hospital on October 4, 1948, a son—Jose Estavao. Both well.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOREIGN Lady gives lessons in artificial flower making, reasonable fees per hour or course, hours to suit pupils. Details may be obtained daily 10 a.m.—2 p.m. at 34 Wyndham Street, top floor. (Entrance Wellington Street) Hongkong.

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